

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Northeast Division
Washington 25, D.C.

August 1, 1945

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

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LAMB SUBSIDY GOES DIRECT TO PRODUCER A new Government program of payments direct to the producers and feeders of lambs and sheep is expected to result in feeding and growing lambs to heavier weights by giving larger returns to sheep raisers and lamb feeders. Heavier lambs will make more meat available.

The program, announced by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, will go into effect for lambs and sheep sold on or after August 5, 1945. The payments will continue on sales through June 30, 1946.

At the same time the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is withdrawing its payment of 95 cents a hundredweight lamb subsidy which has been paid to packers as part of the Government's price stabilization policy. This is the first important shift of a subsidy payment from processor to producer. The program aims to increase the returns from heavier lambs and to make feeding more attractive.

The U.S.D.A. payments to be paid by Commodity Credit Corporation through county AAA offices, will vary from month to month. The largest payments will be made on lambs marketed during February, March, and April, 1946.

The rates starting this month and continuing through November will be \$1.50 a hundredweight for 65-90 lb. lambs and \$2.15 a hundredweight for lambs over 90 lbs. Payments for all other sheep and lambs for the entire 11-month period will be \$1.00 a hundredweight.

Sellers are urged to retain all their sales evidence on lambs and sheep sold on or after August 5 in order to substantiate their claims to the AAA county committee for payment.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM TO CONTINUE School lunch programs throughout the Nation will continue to receive Government assistance during the 1945-46 fiscal year.

Under the provisions of the 1945-46 Agricultural Appropriation Act, Congress authorized the U.S. Department of Agriculture to use \$50,000,000 to help defray the cost of food for use in school lunch programs. Federal assistance will be administered as it was last year.

Schools which participated in the program during the 1944-45 fiscal year are being reinstated upon request under a simplified agreement. Schools wishing to participate in the program for the first time may apply to the Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

During the 1944-45 fiscal year, participation in federally-assisted school lunch programs reached a new high. In March 1945, 44,000 schools in every State, in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands -- including six and one-half million children -- were receiving financial assistance, or food supplied by the Department of Agriculture. It is expected that even more schools and children will receive assistance during the coming school year.

COPPER WIRE ISSUANCE FOR SECOND QUARTER OF 1945 The War Food Administration received allotments of copper wire in a total amount of 1,700,000 pounds during the second quarter of 1945. Certificates were issued by county committees during this period for 1,621,533 pounds or 95.4 percent of the total of the allotments.

Below is a summarization by States and Regions of the issuance of certificates during the second quarter.

State	Final Quota (lbs.)	Amt. Issued (lbs.)	Percent of Final Quota Issued
Connecticut	1,700	1,143	67.2
Maine	3,800	3,408	89.7
Massachusetts	1,750	1,744	99.7
New Hampshire	1,900	1,803	94.9
New Jersey	3,000	2,820	94.0
New York	77,200	73,135	94.7
Pennsylvania	50,950	49,784	97.7
Rhode Island	100	13	13.0
Vermont	11,400	11,397	99.9
Northeast Region	151,800	145,247	95.7
East Central Region	95,300	86,976	91.2
No. Central Region	1,155,500	1,111,695	96.2
Southern Region	126,300	119,402	94.5
Western Region	170,500	158,213	92.8
Total U.S.	1,699,400	1,621,533	95.4

MORE SURPLUS TRUCKS ARE SET ASIDE FOR NORTHEAST AGRICULTURE In REGION I, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut have received approval of an allocation of 112 surplus trucks.

Of these, 60 have been set aside for sale in the Connecticut Valley area including Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin, and Berkshire Counties, Massachusetts; and Hartford, Tolland, New Haven, and Middlesex Counties, Connecticut; 38 go to Aroostook, Piscataquis, Somerset, Penobscot, and Waldo Counties, Maine; and the balance of 14 to Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, and Rockingham Counties, New Hampshire.

In REGION II, 192 trucks have been set aside for sale in Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genessee, Wyoming, Monroe, Livingston, Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison, Oneida, Chenango, and Cortland Counties, New York.

In REGION III, 73 trucks go to Franklin, Adams, York, Lancaster, Mifflin, Juniata, Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Cumberland, and Lebanon Counties, Pennsylvania.

Previous to the above set-asides, 68 were approved for New Jersey, 54 for Maine, 15 for New York, and 7 for New Hampshire.

Under established procedure, the trucks set aside are offered for sale by the Office of Surplus Property, Department of Commerce, to dealers serving the area designated. Dealers may then resell to farmers and farmer cooperatives holding certificates issued by the AAA county committee.

* * *

—AAA committeemen suggest that farmers harvest alfalfa and red clover for seed in August and September instead of cutting these legumes for hay.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF
MULCHING MATERIAL USED
UNDER THE 1944 ACP

The preliminary report of conservation practices carried out under the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program shows the following application of mulching materials in the Northeast Region compared with

other Regions of the U.S.

<u>State & Region</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>Extent (tons)</u>	<u>Credit Earned</u>
Maine	98	1,943	\$ 7,408
Vermont	18	414	1,656
New Jersey	300	4,200	21,000
Northeast Region	416	6,557	30,064
No. Central Region	4,231	34,949	156,347
E. Central Region	28	336	1,449
Southern Region	8	132	156
Western Region 1/	6,975	142,268	407,451
U.S. Total	11,658	184,242	595,467

1/ Does not include grape pruning mulch practice carried out on 650 farms on 32,114 acres with a credit earned of \$32,114.

CCC GETS MORE
SUBSIDY AUTHORITY

New subsidy legislation, now awaiting signature by the President, authorizes the transfer to the Commodity Credit Corporation of any or all of the food subsidies now being paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Transfer is subject to the determination by the Secretary of Agriculture that such action is desirable to promote the production and distribution of food.

The legislation thus provides authority for additional subsidy payments to producers since RFC has no authority to pay subsidies on raw agricultural commodities.

No additional funds are made available to CCC under the new law. However, CCC is authorized to spend available funds as subsidy payments for certain agricultural commodities up to the amounts which RFC is limited in making such payments on the processed product. These amounts are \$595 million for live - stock and livestock products; \$190 million for wheat and wheat products; and \$100 million for butter and butterfat.

The new legislation does not authorize an increase in total subsidies on farm commodities, since an increase in CCC subsidies must be accompanied by a corresponding decrease in RFC subsidies.

* * *

---The WPB reports that production of five types of work gloves will be increased by a new method of granting manufacturers fabric priorities. The five types of work glove for which AA-2x ratings will be issued include canton flannel gloves and mittens; canton flannel hot mill gloves; canton flannel two-thumb husking gloves and mittens; leather combination gloves and mittens; and jersey gloves and mittens.

* * *

---A review of food requirements points to a distribution of U.S. food in 1945 about as follows: 77 percent to U.S. civilians; 17 percent to the armed forces, including relief feeding by the military; 4 or 5 percent for lend-lease and civilian relief; and 1 or 2 percent for commercial exports.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE MARKETS
ASKED TO RESUME 6-DAY WEEK

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson appealed to dealers and workers in wholesale fresh fruit and vegetable markets operating on a five-day week to resume a six-day schedule in order to prevent the loss of food.

Protests reaching the Department of Agriculture point out that fruits and vegetables harvested on Fridays cannot now be sold on many important markets until the following Monday. This results in spoilage, either through delay in harvesting while awaiting an opportunity to ship to market, or in deterioration and loss of perishables already harvested that have to be held too long.

"During this war period," Secretary Anderson said, "when food is so urgently needed through the world it is unthinkable that any part of our food supply should spoil because of the failure of markets to remain open to handle it. The maturing of fruits and vegetables is a continuous process that cannot be stopped for two consecutive days each week."

WHEAT, RYE GOALS SET State goals for wheat and rye acreages add up to national goals in line with the estimated requirements from the 1946 harvests of these two crops.

The State wheat goals total 68,875,000 acres, just slightly more than the indicated plantings of 68,808,000 acres for harvest this year. Rye goals of 2,572,000 acres are about 22 percent above the 1945 indicated plantings of 2,096,000 acres.

NO SUBSIDY NOW Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has announced that
ON FEED WHEAT while a feed wheat subsidy program has been under consideration, no such program will be instituted at the present time.

The principal reasons are (1) that the growing season for corn and other feed grains is not sufficiently advanced to permit an accurate appraisal now of next winter's feed supply and requirements, and (2) that large export requirements for wheat for immediate use as food may make it inadvisable to encourage the use of additional wheat for feed by means of subsidies.

It was pointed out, however, that there are no restrictions on the use of wheat for feed, and that wheat may be purchased for feed wherever adequate supplies of other grains are not available. Attention was also called to the availability of the large crop of high quality oats now being harvested.

* * *

--The ceiling price of fresh apples during the period beginning July 21 and ending August 19 will continue to be \$3.45 a bushel, f.o.b. shipping point, but in all States east of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, an additional allowance of 25 cents a bushel is made to cover further losses from reduced yields, the OPA has announced. The f.o.b. shipping point ceiling will be \$3.70 a bushel for apples grown in all Northeast States.

--The 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program has been further amended to read: Notwithstanding any other provision in the bulletin, if no . . . red clover, alsike, or alfalfa seed harvesting payment is earned on the farm, materials or services furnished will be in lieu of the entire payment for the farm, (1) if materials or services are furnished against the farm allowance and the increase in small payment, or (2) if the only practices performed on the farm are carried out with conservation materials or services other than services furnished by a county agricultural conservation association or other than materials the credit value of which exceeds the cost to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS
SUMMARIZED FOR '43 AND '44

The following tabulation of dairy production payments in 1943 represents the quantities of milk and butterfat which were sold from October 1, 1943, through

December 31, 1943, on which producers received payments under the Dairy Production Program. The sales period for which the largest number of producers received payments in each State and the number of such producers are shown in the first two columns.

1943		No. of	Milk Sold	Butterfat	
State - Region	Payment Period	Producers	(cwt)	Sold (lbs.)	Payments
Maine	Oct.	6,289	753,372	261,933	\$ 314,445
New Hampshire	Nov.-Dec.	3,573	566,768	47,470	229,192
Vermont	Nov.-Dec.	12,653	2,382,844	193,297	922,198
Massachusetts	Nov.-Dec.	5,773	1,556,231	30,513	775,307
Rhode Island	Nov.-Dec.	857	278,746	2,172	139,373
Connecticut	Oct.	4,749	1,300,973	10,477	650,002
New York	Oct.	65,950	13,268,358	438,180	4,502,253
New Jersey	Nov.-Dec.	4,971	2,005,257	3,689	980,716
Pennsylvania	Nov.-Dec.	52,748	7,551,709	612,858	2,908,698
N.E. Region		157,563	29,664,258	1,600,589	11,422,184
N.C. Region		895,234	55,731,163	98,106,038	21,333,787
E.C. Region		127,055	7,332,668	5,834,822	3,062,892
So. Region		145,139	7,906,462	11,915,270	4,200,818
West. Region		209,384	20,226,284	24,827,726	9,643,886
Total U.S.		1,534,375	120,860,835	142,284,445	\$ 49,663,567

The tabulation below represents the quantities of milk and butterfat which were sold from January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944, on which producers received payments.

1944		No. of	Milk Sold	Butterfat	
State - Region	Payment Period	Producers	(cwt)	Sold (lbs.)	Payments
Maine	July-Aug.	6,836	3,775,980	1,201,929	\$2,265,415
New Hampshire	Nov.-Dec.	3,822	2,737,421	224,028	1,590,986
Vermont	Mar.-Apr.	13,717	12,756,787	836,548	7,315,727
Massachusetts	Mar.-Apr.	5,799	7,160,695	149,917	4,855,181
Rhode Island	Mar.-Apr.	1,110	1,227,969	9,408	830,404
Connecticut	Mar.-Apr.	4,866	6,021,767	36,342	4,086,295
New York	Sept.-Oct.	70,769	69,015,795	2,423,576	39,081,810
New Jersey	Mar.-Apr.	4,834	9,076,314	11,454	6,146,257
Pennsylvania	Sept.-Oct.	59,044	38,850,289	3,423,836	22,532,929
N.E. Region		170,797	150,623,017	8,316,938	88,705,004
N.C. Region		1,070,712	309,600,283	495,132,974	177,644,318
E.C. Region		192,651	37,718,208	31,895,127	24,160,955
So. Region		202,712	41,153,339	66,012,180	29,178,734
West. Region		263,641	101,108,792	140,770,140	65,735,655
Total U.S.		1,900,513	640,283,639	742,127,359	\$385,424,666

* * *

—Lumber production for the first five months of 1945 was 9.7 percent below that for the comparable period of 1944, the WPB reported July 20. Total production for the January through May period, 1945, was 12,041,909,000 board feet, of which 9,542,955,000 board feet were softwoods and 2,498,954,000 board feet were hardwoods. Production for 1944 from January through May was 13,334,186,000 board feet.

LIMING HELPS GROW MORE & BETTER CROPS Lime taken from the land by plants furnishes most of the calcium needed to build bones and teeth in people and animals. Since the soils in many important farming areas generally are deficient in lime, it is up to farmers, assisted by Government, to restore as much lime as they can.

Assisted by the AAA soil-building program, farmers have done very well. Their use of liming materials on farms has increased more than sevenfold since AAA assistance for this practice was first offered in 1936. Effects of this increase are reflected in wartime records in U.S. food production.

Almost every State, with soil requiring lime applications, increased its tonnage during the past year. Farmers participating in the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program spread a record of 23,828,000 tons -- 25 percent more than under the 1943 program and 72 percent greater than the 1939-43 average. This is only about half the amount of limestone that could be used profitably each year. While the supply is relatively abundant, transportation and labor difficulties slowed down deliveries. For this reason, farmers are advised to accept deliveries throughout the year whenever they are available.

When lime and phosphate are used together, these minerals pay off in thicker stands of nutritious legumes and grasses which (1) make possible the grazing and feeding of larger numbers of dairy and meat animals, and (2) stop soil from washing and blowing.

Limestone is vital to the health of both livestock and people. Most soils in the humid areas, east of the Great Plains, have been leached of this mineral and require periodic applications.

Each ton of alfalfa hay represents a net removal from the soil of 125 pounds of limestone, 18 pounds of nitrogen, 3.6 pounds of phosphorus, and 2.5 pounds of potassium. At the present prices, these elements possibly could be replaced at a cost of about \$4.00.

Limestone also counteracts soil acidity and makes possible the growing of legumes and other forage crops. Besides providing nutritious food for livestock -- which passes the nutrients along to people in milk and meat -- legumes help to build up soil fertility by taking nitrogen from the air and transferring it to the soil through soil organisms on their roots. A ton of alfalfa hay can take as much as 37 pounds of nitrogen from the air.

* * *

--State certifying officers in the Northeast have certified the following payments under the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program as of July 21, 1945: Maine, \$39,910.31; Vermont, \$7,794.87; Massachusetts, \$45,849.20; New York, \$63,153.57; New Jersey, \$771,202.40; and Pennsylvania, \$285,441.80; total, \$1,213,352.15. On July 24 Maine reported all 1944 applications had been submitted for payment.

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(AAA--NED - Agriculture in Action issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to AAA State Committeemen, State Executive Assistants, Farmer Fieldmen, County Offices in New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts; County Committeemen in New Jersey)

Radio Transcription
H. L. Manwaring, Asst. Director
Northeast Region, AAA, USDA
Station WBZ - Boston, Mass.
August 2, 1945 - 6:15 a.m.

Whenever I hear the word Pilgrim, there flashes before the moving picture of my mind an early American scene. I can't remember now whether I conjured up the picture or whether I saw it somewhere. Anyway, I always see the Indians showing our forefathers how to plant corn with a fish.

It's probable that the "red" agronomists couldn't explain what the fish had that made the corn grow better, but they knew it did.

During the years that have passed since that early episode, something happened. A lot of our land got so it wouldn't grow corn so well anymore. Some of it wouldn't even grow very good hay or pasture.

Maybe we forgot the lesson the Indians taught us. Perhaps the supply of fish ran out. Possibly the fish just didn't put back all that the corn took out. It could be that farmers couldn't afford to buy the fish.

The inquiring minds of our American scientists have been poking around into nature's business and have discovered some wonderful things about plant food. They've found that you can feed plants with a lot of things besides fish.

They've found that plants need different things on different soils. But one of the most important things they've discovered is that soils we forgot to feed can be rebuilt by proper treatment.

That's where we -- the Agricultural Adjustment Agency -- comes in -- to help rebuild or maintain the nation's soils -- its food factory. It's only one of our jobs but it's the one I'd like to spend a few minutes talking about this morning.

You'll notice I said, "help" -- help whom? Why, team up with other agencies and farmers to help all the people of this country. Every person now living in the United States, or who will live here, has a stake in seeing that our farm lands are kept productive.

All of us together are doing a much better job than we used to do, too. We're using more nitrogen, more phosphorus, and more potash than ever before, and we're using more lime. These are the more important food elements, plants need.

But, you ask, has it done any good? It surely has, and just at a time when we needed food to fight a war. For nine years in a row now, Uncle Sam's farmers have broken the previous year's food production records. It hasn't been easy for them either. They've worked harder and longer to make it possible but the use of more fertilizing elements has helped.

When AAA's Conservation Program started, its primary purpose was not to get greater yields but to keep our farm land producing. But as farmers have worked at that job, most of them have learned other things that have helped them farm better.

Many have learned that if they used plenty of lime and superphosphate, they could change the nature of the growth on hay and pasture fields.

Wild white clover began to creep into pastures, and Ladino clover, alfalfa, or red clover could be grown on meadows where it wouldn't grow before. Where the new sods formed, the land didn't wash so badly.

The new herbage was more palatable to the cows, too. One man in New Jersey found his cows trailing all the way across the pasture to get to a treated strip -- even before he could see any difference. They seemed to know it was better for them.

Probably it was better. I'm sure we don't know all the answers yet, but farmers are beginning to tell us their stock is healthier when they give the pastures and haylands plenty of lime and superphosphate.

One man in Maine found that with the treatment of his hay and pasture, milk fever almost disappeared from his herd. He says the minerals in the plants did the trick.

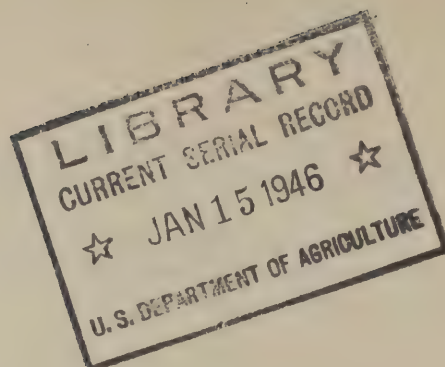
Sometimes figures tell a story better than anything else.

Last year there were used under the AAA Program in New England, about seven times as much lime and superphosphate as we used under the 1936 program.

That's pretty good -- isn't it? Surely it is, but we still have a big job to do.

One estimate of our total need shows that New England still should have about three and one-half times as much lime and superphosphate as we used under the AAA program last year.

We've done well in the last eight years -- but we can't afford to stop short of full accomplishment of our agricultural conservation task.



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U.S. Department of Agriculture
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August 8, 1945

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

A. K. GARDNER BECOMES MAINE
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Maine.

Recently A. K. Gardner who has been Maine's
Executive Assistant from the beginning of AAA
work resigned to become Commissioner of

"Gardner combines character and ability to an outstanding degree," said
A. W. Manchester, Regional Director. "He has been a leader throughout AAA
history in the development of both program and administrative policies. The
work in Maine under his personal administration has been a constant source
of inspiration."

Quoted below is part of a statement "Binks" sent to the Maine State, County
and Community committeemen on leaving his office.

"I would like to write each of you some 700 committeemen a personal letter but
it is not possible at this time.

"To state that I am reluctant to leave AAA doesn't express my feelings at all.
It is like leaving home. I feel that I have been more than fortunate during
the past ten years, not only to have been present at and a part of the forma-
tion of the committeeman system for the administration of one of our most im-
portant agricultural programs, but also to have watched it develop, expand, and
become more and more useful as time has gone on. It really seems but yesterday
when the first State Committee headed for Washington to participate in the
first AAA conference. How far-sighted were those early committeemen, and how
honestly and sincerely did they lay the foundation for an agricultural program
which has had no small part in bringing order out of a most chaotic situation.

"You AAA committeemen have not been simply advisory groups. You have been
administrative groups and as such have given your full attention and keen judg-
ment to the problems at hand. First, the State Committee, then the county
committees, and more recently the community committees have participated
directly in shaping and in administering the program at State, county, and
community levels. I am particularly gratified that several of the county com-
mittees, perhaps as many as ten, have the foresight and good sense to set up
and administer their own 1946 program. This is a continued step in the right
direction and I hope, in the near future, this policy will be adopted by the
committeemen in all counties of Maine.

"We have been extremely fortunate in the personnel of our committeemen. Many
of you outstanding farmers have loyally given of your time, knowledge, and
judgment when called upon to serve as committeemen. I believe that you have
not served simply because 'someone must do it and it might as well be me.'
Rather, I believe you have served because you believe in the program, believe
it is worthwhile, and recognize that if the job is to be well done it must be
done by the most capable farmers we have. I want to express to you my very
sincere appreciation for the way you have made the job at the State Office
pleasant and worthwhile."

L. A. Chatto, former Deputy Executive Assistant and closely associated with
Mr. Gardner has assumed the responsibilities of the office of State Executive
Assistant.

**332 MORE SURPLUS TRUCKS
SET ASIDE FOR NORTHEAST**

The Surplus Property Board has approved the set-aside of 332 more surplus trucks in Regions II and III for sale to farmers.

In REGION II, 150 trucks were approved for sale in Columbia, Dutchess, Westchester, Putnam, Rockland, Orange, and Ulster Counties and 16 trucks in Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego Counties, New York; and 143 in Warren, Hunterdon, Passaic, Bergen, Essex and Union Counties, New Jersey.

In REGION III, 23 trucks have been set aside for York, Lebanon, Lancaster, Adams, Berks, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Dauphin, and Chester Counties, Pennsylvania

Previously approved and not included above were 68 for New Jersey, 92 for Maine, 207 for New York, 21 for New Hampshire, 60 for Massachusetts and Connecticut, and 73 for Pennsylvania. These trucks will be sold to dealers serving the areas designated for resale to farmers and farmer cooperatives holding certificates issued by the AAA county committee.

**MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR
CROP INSURANCE ESTABLISHED**

A minimum application requirement of 50 farms has been established by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for each of 18 counties in New York, 7 in New Jersey, and 47 in Pennsylvania for these counties to participate in the 1946 wheat crop insurance program. This is based on farms growing wheat and is subject to revision if insurance on other crops is authorized.

**FACTS ABOUT THE
DAIRY SITUATION**

Here are important facts about the dairy situation, reported by the Department of Agriculture:

Exports: Material changes expected in postwar exports of U.S. dairy products. Exports during the past three years (1942-44) amounted to about 4 percent of total U.S. Milk production. The forecast is for significant reductions in U.S. exports of canned milk and cheese, continued fairly high exports of dried milk, and reversion to our prewar status on butter -- neither importing nor exporting any substantial quantities.

Milk Production: Likely to continue at a record level during the rest of 1945 unless the condition of pastures deteriorates seriously.

Cash Receipts: In 1945, farmers will probably receive about 3 percent more for dairy products than the 1944 record of \$2,969 million. This increase reflects larger production and whole milk marketings. Prices farmers receive during the first quarter of 1946 will be nearly the same as in the corresponding period 1944-45.

Demand: Will continue strong for dairy products through 1945 and early 1946.

* * *

---State certifying officers in the Northeast Region report the following 1944 ACP payments certified through July 28, 1945: Maine, \$40,012.41; Vermont, \$7,872.12; Massachusetts, \$45,849.20; New York, \$63,153.57; New Jersey, \$771,403.60; Pennsylvania, \$289,406.34; total, \$1,217,697.24.

1944 ACP CONSERVATION
PRACTICES SUMMARIZED

The following tabulations summarize a preliminary report of the harvesting of legume and grass seeds and the green manure and cover crops practice as carried out by farmers under the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Summary of All Green Manure and Cover Crops

<u>State - Region</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Credit Earned</u>
Massachusetts	2,795	27,159	\$ 40,739
New Jersey	8,340	183,790	322,810
Pennsylvania	2,090	32,825	58,169
Northeast Region	13,225	243,774	421,718
No. Central Region	305,502	6,012,186	9,015,921
E. Central Region	531,662	4,838,034	9,568,623
So. Region	766,228	10,371,097	20,710,149
Western Region	69,475	1,695,460	3,435,773
Total U.S.	1,686,092	23,160,551	\$43,152,184

Harvesting Legume and Grass Seeds

<u>State - Region</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Credit Earned</u>
New York	1,269	11,984	\$ 41,944
New Jersey	10	30	105
Pennsylvania	5,604	55,147	193,015
Northeast Region	6,883	67,161	235,064
No. Central Region	280,066	3,680,007	12,880,024
E. Central Region	7,718	99,242	270,988
So. Region	35,393	663,688	2,086,549
Western Region	49,950	1,488,931	5,211,257
Total U.S.	280,010	5,999,029	20,683,882

CEILING PRICES FOR AIRBORNE
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Provisions have been made for establishing ceiling prices for fresh fruits and vegetables shipped by airplane on an experimental basis, according to the OPA. Under the provisions, ceiling prices for airborne fruits and vegetables may be used during the period beginning July 27 and ending September 30, 1945.

Fruits and vegetables, when shipped by air, must be shipped in units or packages that can be sold to the consumer without repackaging by the retailer. Each package must be marked to show its minimum net weight and the fact that it was shipped by air, and each unit must be labeled or marked to show that it was shipped by air. All labeling, packaging, and marking must be done before shipment. An allowance is made for this purpose. In addition, within 24 hours after each sale, all sellers other than retailers must file a report of the sale with the OPA district office in their area.

These precautions are necessary, OPA said, to prevent rail or truckborne fruits and vegetables being sold at the higher ceiling prices permitted for airborne produce.

CIVILIAN JEEPS PROVIDED
WITH A CEILING PRICE

The civilian jeep -- the peacetime four-wheel drive counterpart of the military jeep built for the armed forces -- has been provided with a dollar and cent ceiling price by OPA. The retail ceiling price is \$1,090 f.o.b. Toledo, Ohio, plus taxes and the customary trade addition for transportation, handling, and optional equipment.

AAA ASSISTS FARMERS TO
OBTAIN SURPLUS TRUCKS

Since the present truck set-aside program for surplus military trucks started June 9, a total of 2,912 vehicles have been allocated for sale in 384 counties of 32 States. The vehicles are set aside for sale to farmers in a specified area by the Department of Commerce after determination by AAA that lack of transportation threatens to hamper production.

Trucks earmarked for farm use are sold only to dealers who agree to resell them to farmers in the designated area holding certificates issued by local county AAA committees.

When Wisconsin green pea growers found themselves confronted with a bumper crop of canning peas, 59 trucks were set aside for sale to farmers in 16 counties. Due to unusually warm early spring weather followed by colder weather, both early and late crop peas were ready for harvest at the same time. Without additional trucks, some of the peas would have been lost.

Likewise, 219 trucks were set aside for sale in 26 counties of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Western Montana to assist in harvesting wheat; and 323 trucks went to 13 counties of Colorado and 2 counties in Wyoming for the same purpose.

Other recent set-asides include: 132 trucks for sale in 19 North Carolina counties for harvesting peanuts and truck crops; 140 for 14 counties in the DelMarva peninsular area for harvesting tomatoes; 192 for 18 counties in New York for harvesting processing and fresh vegetables; 60 for five counties in Louisiana and 7 counties in Arkansas for harvesting rice and peaches; and 27 for 8 counties in Middle Tennessee for harvesting crimson clover seed and hay crops.

FARMERS CAUTIONED ON
SHEEP, LAMB SUBSIDY

It's up to farmers who sell their sheep and lambs to buyers other than legally authorized slaughterers to protect themselves so that the prices they receive will reflect the subsidy payment under the Government's sheep and lamb production payment program. Under the new program, CCC payments will go to persons who sell sheep and lambs to a legally authorized slaughterer for slaughter. This entitles the last person who owns the animals to the subsidy.

FARM PRODUCT PRICES
STAY 19% ABOVE PARITY

Farm product prices on July 15 stood at 119 percent of parity, the same as on June 15, and 6 points higher than July 1944. Prices of three of the six basic commodities were below parity -- wheat was at 95, and cotton and peanuts at 99 %.

The general level of prices farmers received for their products in mid-July was 14 percent above a year earlier, the highest July level since 1920. The index of prices paid by farmers had advanced only 3 points above July 1944.

NO INCREASE IN
CORN PRICE CEILINGS

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson says he has no intention of recommending an increase in present ceiling prices of corn. Since the OPA also has announced that there will be no advance in corn ceilings, the Secretary hopes that farmers will not hold corn off the market in anticipation of a price boost. He points out that corn is needed badly for livestock feed in sections where feed must be shipped in.

ANDERSON CALLS
FOR HARD THINKING

"If we have full employment," Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson recently told an audience at Stillwater, Oklahoma, "the average American consumer would eat a third more so-called red meat than he is eating right now, 15 percent more poultry meat, a few less eggs -- and enough milk and dairy products to call for 15 percent greater milk production . . .

"Only moderate price readjustments would be required in the postwar period -- providing we were able to maintain full employment, a reasonable volume of foreign trade, and that we continue to prevent inflation. Under these conditions we might expect price levels at about parity -- and of course much higher prices than prevailed before the war . . .

"The critical time for farmers may not come for a year or two after the war in the Pacific if it ends soon. But the years that follow will be critical if we fail to plan now to deal with the problems of those years . . .

"So far as I can see there is only one course for the people of this country to adopt in the years after the war. I should like to see the people of this country produce and distribute things for good living -- meat, eggs, milk, automobiles, telephones, radios, air conditioning equipment, television sets -- with the same drive they exhibited in producing and using guns and planes and ships to lick the Axis. I should like to see them war on poverty so ceaselessly that within a decade or two malnutrition would be as well controlled as diphtheria and smallpox are today.

"I should like to see the war against poverty prosecuted until the slums of farm and city had given way to decent housing where human beings can live as human beings deserve to live. All this is possible if we have the determination."

FEED SITUATION - JULY The quantity of all feed concentrates available for the 1945-46 feeding year, on the basis of July 1 indications, may total about 153 million tons, compared with about 162 million tons in 1944-45. Large supplies of hay will be available. Nearly the same total livestock output probably could be obtained in 1945-46 as in 1944-45 by reducing carry-over of corn, oats, and barley to about the level reached at the end of 1943-44, and by feeding a larger than average quantity of wheat. Hay supplies for 1945-46, indicated at 113 million tons on July 1, would be the second largest on record. The supply per animal unit is one of the largest on record, promising an adequate supply for the next 12 months. Quality of new-crop hay is poorer than usual in many areas, as a result of wet weather.

Prices of feed grains probably will average higher in 1945-46 than a year earlier, with the supplies in prospect relatively small in relation to the strong demand for feed and industrial uses. Production of the four principal feed grains this year was indicated on July 1 to be about 13 million tons (11%) smaller than in 1944. Partly offsetting this reduction, however, are additions to stocks of old-crop feed grain in the 1944-45 season, amounting possibly to about 5 million tons. There will be nearly the same quantity of byproduct feeds available for livestock feed in 1945-46 as in 1944-45. Supplies of the high-protein feeds are expected to be smaller than in 1944-45; supplies of wheat millfeeds may be slightly larger. The quantity of other grains fed will depend largely upon the quantity of wheat made available for feed and on imports of oats and barley from Canada. About 100 million bu. of wheat probably will be fed on farms where grown, as in past years. Additional wheat could be made available for feed by reducing the wheat carry-over next year.

THE DEMAND AND PRICE SITUATION No significant decline in the general level of demand for farm products is likely before 1946, the prices of most farm products probably will remain near current levels for the remainder of this year. Substantially larger quantities of many farm products would be purchased at present prices if they were available. Declines in consumer incomes as a result of cutbacks in war production following the end of the war in Europe are not likely to be large enough to cause any appreciable decline in prices or quantities purchased.

National income apparently reached a peak in the first half of this year, at an annual rate (seasonally adjusted) of about 166 billion dollars, slightly above the previous 6 months. National income probably will be slightly lower in the last half of this year, as a result of decreasing war expenditures.

CEILING FOR FRESH PEACHES INCREASED The ceiling price for fresh peaches grown in eight States along the Atlantic seaboard, and in West Virginia, has been increased 61 cents a bushel for the period August 1 to August 20, 1945, the OPA has announced.

Retail ceiling prices will be increased 61 cents a standard bushel container; 35 cents a standard half-bushel container; 1.3 cents a pound for peaches in non-standard containers and 1.3 cents a bushel for ungraded, orchard run peaches in any container.

For peaches grown in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, the old and new ceiling prices f.o.b. the shipping point, follow:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Old Price</u>	<u>New Price</u>
Graded and packed in standard bushel container	\$3.64	\$4.25
Graded and packed in standard half-bushel container	1.98	2.33
Graded and packed in non-standard container, per lb.	7.5¢	8.8¢
Orchard-run packed in any container	6.6¢	7.9¢

The increase granted today is mandatory under the Stabilization Extension Act which provides for ceiling prices to be increased when yields are substantially reduced by unfavorable growing conditions.

COMBAT VEHICLE PARTS WILL BE AVAILABLE At the recent meeting of the Surplus Property Board automotive staff with the Motor Truck Manufacturers' Industry Advisory Committee, the committee was informed that a substantial supply of parts for combat vehicles would be available from future surplus declarations, according to a Surplus Property Board announcement.

* * *

(AAA - NED - Agriculture in Action - issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to State AAA Committeemen, State Executive Assistants, Farmer Fieldmen, County Offices in New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, County Committeemen in New Jersey)

Radio Transcription
A. W. Manchester, Director
Northeast Division, AAA, USDA
August 9, 1945 - 6:15 a.m.
Station WBZ - Boston, Mass.

Slow Down in Poultry Raising

The attitude in regard to poultry just now is -- let's take it easy for a little while.

We have had a remarkable expansion in poultry production this year. This has been very much to the good. We need the meat and we need the eggs. But now it appears that the time has come to slow up for a bit.

This is not because more meat and more eggs are not needed; they are. The reason is that future supplies of grain are uncertain enough to make it doubtful as to whether we wouldn't run short of feed if we were to keep on hatching chickens at the rate we have been maintaining recently. It certainly is better to hatch a few less chickens than we can feed than to hatch a good many that we can't feed.

This is the time of year when it's very hard to be confident about just how much grain we are going to have. Reports are that the corn crop is improving somewhat. Most of the other grains are giving big yields, but corn was set back seriously by the protracted cold and rain. If August should prove an exceptionally good month for corn and be followed by a favorable September, it may be possible to step up poultry production again. But that, nobody can tell at the moment.

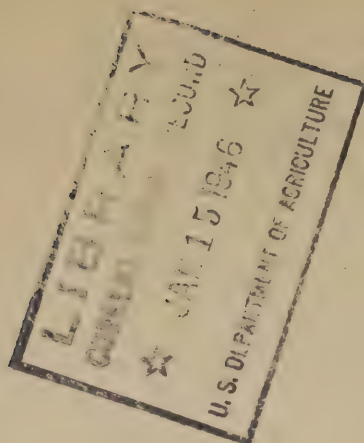
One specific request has gone out from Washington; that is that requests for lumber priorities for building poultry houses be refused until the situation clears up.

There is no call now for drastic action by poultrymen. It is hoped that they will keep their pullets for layers. The eggs are going to be needed. It is hoped that they will feed the cockerels out to at least normal weights and that hens will be culled vigorously, but only as they pass the period of efficient production.

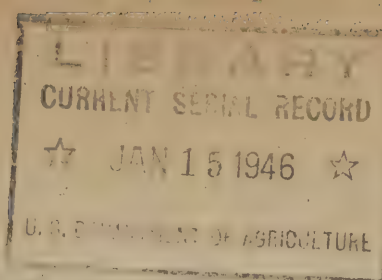
As I have said a good many times, to maintain our food production -- especially the kinds of food that are wanted the most -- at the highest possible levels, it is necessary to keep our livestock industries up to the point where all the available feed is consumed. However, this feed is harvested once a year. One can never tell until the harvest is made just how much feed there is going to be; and once it is harvested, it has to last through until the next harvest. Under peace conditions, where we can carry very comfortable reserves, it is not so difficult. But under conditions of all-out war, those reserves are whittled down to the limit of safety.

It may be that poultry is called on to do a little more of the adjusting to the supply of feed than would seem quite just. The reason is in the nature of things. It is practical to make changes in poultry much quicker than in any other form of livestock. So the job of stepping into the breach quickly when there is a shortage of livestock products and a little extra supply of feed falls pretty much to the poultryman. Similarly, he is the fellow who is asked first to slow up when feed supplies get questionable.

It will be a splendid thing for the country -- and to some degree for Europe -- if our corn crop makes a spectacular improvement. It will make it safe to raise more chickens. Just now, the signals to the poultry industry seem to be: "Wait a little until you see how the corn crop is coming out." Our livestock numbers as a whole are in very close balance with the amount of feed we can count on just now.



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4 Aug
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Northeast Division
Washington 25, D. C.



August 17, 1945

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

WE ARE IN THE
POSTWAR WORLD

It's a little hard, I suspect, for most of us to realize that agriculture is practically in that postwar world that we have all been speculating about for years. We have all longed for it in order that the suffering and the haunting fears of those whose sons and daughters have faced constant danger for years might be over.

At the same time, few have been able to look forward to these days without dread lest we prove too weak or too confused to meet the problems of peace. For we all know that the dangers are great. It is a dynamic time. The powers that are now loose in the world are sufficient to wipe out our civilization -- to destroy all that we prize the most.

That was true before atomic power was transformed from a physicist's dream to a force in the hands of man -- a force incredibly greater than he ever possessed before.

Now, the danger can be ignored by no man in his right senses.

At the same time, it is clear that the power can be for good as well as for ill. Man now -- and increasingly, as he learns to harness this power just as he learned to harness animal power, then steam, then the explosive force in oil, then electricity -- man now has it in his hands to build a world that is by far the best world that we have ever dreamed of. If we have, ourselves, the qualities to justify it, we can come nearer to Heaven on Earth than the visions of the poets and the prophets have ever dared forecast.

In fact, it is not very far-fetched to say that now -- here on Earth, we have to choose between Heaven and Hell -- here on Earth, for our children and our children's children.

As the preachers have for generations told about the world beyond this earthly one, so about the future world here ... there is only one path to Paradise. It is the way of righteousness.

Now, the powers possessed by man are so great that if they become the tools of greed, injustice, or even blind stumbling and grasping, they can destroy all the delicate fabric of our civilization. The forces that could be used for evil are multiplied beyond any of our present imaginings.

So are the forces that can be used for good.

We of our generation must choose. If we choose well, we shall pass on to succeeding generations unparalleled opportunities. Even then, their earthly salvation will be in their hands. They can preserve and pass on opportunity to their children, only as can we, by being right, just, fair to all, considerate for the welfare of all.

That is good. The great joys, the great rewards of life, lie in accomplishment, in overcoming that which is hard, in bearing our part in the forward progress of our communities, in helping make things better for all those we live among.

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Maybe all this seems remote from the humdrum things of every day on the Northeastern farm or in the markets where Northeastern farm products are sold. But it is not. Nearly all mankind, including you and me, make our contribution to great events -- cast our influence for good or ill -- through how we do the ordinary things of our everyday lives.

How do we treat the hired man? Have we gotten a bathroom in the tenant house yet? Are we helping his family live like every family in America ought to live as a part of this better world?

How well are we teaming up with our neighbor farmers to see that our farming group is sharing fairly in the opportunities of this new world? Are we valiant, determined fighters for the justice that begins at home? And in that teaming up are we broad-guage, willing to concede little things for the broad objectives? Or do we still line up blindly behind allegiance to our organization, or our party, or our past prejudices, be they right or wrong?

Blind allegiance is the path to destruction. The way forward can only be the way of understanding.

And in our struggles to win justice for our group -- for justice must be won mainly by the courage of those who are nearest and most concerned -- moderation is necessary. Can we see that our group can be well off only as it shares in general wellbeing? Can we support justice for all -- and do it understandingly and intelligently?

Can we know that farmers can thrive only as the working people who make up our market have good wages and steady jobs -- only as those in trade and in business are compensated fairly for such worthwhile services as they perform?

And can we go beyond futile good intentions? Can we insure that we and our institutions actively support these things -- good wages and the means by which they have to be won, profits that are a fair compensation for services rendered and that hold out a suitable incentive for the rendering of needed services -- and losses to penalize disservice?

In the days of peace, we shall be handling situations infinitely more explosive than any we have ever handled before.

For each of us, it bespeaks a new thoughtfulness, a new humility, and a new consecration of ourselves to fight for the right. It bespeaks equally an understanding that that fighting is to be done mostly in the little matters of everyday life -- in the family, on the farm, in our associations for handling our local institutions, of school, and church, and Grange, and the others, our co-ops and our farmers' organizations.

You can write the list. It is long.

Some people are worrying about the national debt and trying to figure what their share of it is.

I am not minimizing that. But any debt that any of us owes in that way is but a trifle as compared to the debt that we owe to our children to see that they inherit a world of fairer opportunity than any generation has ever known. No honest man can live comfortably with himself if he fails to pay that debt.

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And it can be paid only day by day -- by being just, kindly, fair, mindful of our neighbors' good, and by being a little smarter about it than we have ever been.

Truly, more than ever before, in an earthly sense, in these new days of atomic power, "the wages of sin is death," -- death for the civilization we have built through the centuries and for those to whom it is our obligation to pass that civilization.

But, "in the way of righteousness is life."

That is God's truth, for our civilization, in the age of atomic power here in this world at the end of the great war, in the days of peace that are now dawning. -- A. W. Manchester, Director, Northeast Division, AAA, Radio Transcription, August 16, 1945, 6:15 a.m. Station WBZ, Boston, Mass.

THIRD BIGGEST CROP An improvement of 159 million bushels in the prospective
PRODUCTION IS FORECAST corn crop highlighted general advances in the Nation's
crop picture during July. The Department of Agriculture
now forecasts the third largest volume of crops ever grown in this country.

The August 1 estimate of 2,844,478,000 bushels of corn for harvest this year brightens the feed situation -- so important to any plans for continuing or expanding the production of meat, eggs, and dairy products. The prospective corn production would be 12 percent below 1944 production but 17 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. There is a probability of much "soft corn" this year because of late plantings in many producing areas.

Other crop forecasts are: All-time record production of wheat, oats, peanuts, rice, peaches, pecans, and truck crops; near-record production of hay, tobacco, soybeans, sugarcane, and some fruit crops; big crops of potatoes, grain sorghums, and flaxseed. Because of large per-acre yields, production of flaxseed should be almost one-half greater than last year.

The prospective oats crop of $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion bushels would shatter a production record that has stood for 25 years and would add materially to feed grains supplies for 1945-46. The hay crop of 104 million tons would give farmers the most hay per animal consuming unit since 1927.

Housewives will be interested to know that production of green peas, snapbeans, sweetcorn, and tomatoes for commercial canning and processing is likely to be 4 percent greater than the 1944 output.

Improved prospects for spring wheat were primarily responsible for boosting the wheat forecast by 17½ million bushels during July. The 1945 wheat crop of 1,146,283,000 bushels will top all past record, running 45 percent above the 10-year average.

* * *

---Legume and grass seed harvested by American farmers is providing cover crops and livestock feed for millions of farms here and in Europe. However, the supply of the seed is still short. While the U. S. harvest has been large throughout the war, an even larger one is needed this year.

STRIPCROPPING, SOD
WATERWAYS -- 1944 ACP

The following tabulations summarize a preliminary report of two conservation practices -- establishing contour stripcropping and establishing sod waterways -- carried out by farmers under the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Establishing Contour Stripcropping

<u>State - Region</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Credit Earned</u>
Maine	31	604	\$ 906
New Jersey	20	500	1,250
Pennsylvania	902	20,828	11,243
Northeast Region	953	21,933	33,399
No. Central Region	8,427	167,873	419,682
E. Central Region	261	4,768	6,909
So. Region	1,997	58,932	77,887
Western Region	340	43,783	108,260
Total U. S.	11,978	297,295	\$ 648,137

Establishing Sod Waterways

<u>State - Region</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>1,000 Square Feet</u>	<u>Credit Earned</u>
Maine	85	1,906	\$ 1,430
New Jersey	30	310	233
Pennsylvania	199	2,035	1,526
Northeast Region	314	4,251	3,189
No. Central Region	14,052	464,201	348,150
E. Central Region	178	10,125	4,722
So. Region	462	25,035	7,754
Western Region	389	33,152	26,573
Total U. S.	15,395	536,764	\$ 390,388

POTATO STOCKS MORE THAN AMPLE Potato production for 1945 is now indicated at 420,206,000 bushels, which would be 10 percent larger than the 1944 crop. Because of decreasing demands for the armed forces, lend-lease, and export, potato supplies are moving slowly into the market.

Prospective production for the Nation improved 12 million bushels in July. Favorable growing conditions have improved prospects in most late-producing States. Generally, good yields are in prospect in all areas.

Heavier military requirements for transportation may further limit the movement of potatoes in some areas. In Maine, where potato production is expected to reach record levels if weather is favorable, movement of the crop may be hampered since there is only one railroad in the area.

The Government is now supporting prices in Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, New Jersey, Colorado, and Long Island, N.Y.

Although every effort is being made to use all edible potatoes for human consumption, Department of Agriculture officials are exploring the possibility of diverting some of the lower grades to livestock feed, industrial alcohol, starch, and other uses, if necessary.

* * *

--State certifying officers in the Northeast Region reported the following payments certified under the 1944 ACP through August 4, 1945: Maine, \$40,012.41; Vermont, \$7,872.12; Massachusetts, \$45,849.20; New York, \$11,046.37; New Jersey, \$771,403.60; Pennsylvania, \$292,043.24; total, \$878,230.94.

REVISION IN PURCHASE PROGRAM
FOR INTERMEDIATE POTATOES

In line with suggestions received from State Potato Committees, the United States Department of Agriculture has made a revision in the price support purchase program on the 1945 crop of intermediate potatoes which should enable the program to more nearly operate to the satisfaction of producers.

The change will permit growers and certified dealers, under certain conditions, to market commercially part of the potatoes from a given lot and still receive support on the other grades in the lot.

Growers, associations of growers, or certified dealers desiring price support on potatoes must still offer all of the marketable grades from any given lot to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. When the market price of a grade in this lot is no higher than 15 cents per cwt. above support, the U. S. Department of Agriculture upon application of the grower or certified dealer may release from the lot offered that grade for sale in commercial channels. The farmer or certified dealer must also agree not to sell the potatoes so released at a price higher than 15 cents per cwt. above support. However, when the market price of a grade is higher than 15 cents per cwt. above support, the U.S.D.A. will not release potatoes of that grade.

The following example illustrates the way the program will operate:

Problem: The market price of some grades are below support and the market price of other grades at or above but not more than 15 cents above support.

Grade	Support Price	Market Price
U. S. No. 1	\$2.20 per cwt.	\$2.30 per cwt.
U.S. No. 2, size B	1.10 " "	.60 " "

Program: With market prices at this level the grower or certified dealer desiring support would offer all potatoes in the lot to the U.S.D.A. The U.S.D.A. would accept those below support, in this case the U.S. No. 1, size b, at the support price. However (and this is the change) those above support, in this case the U.S. No. 1 potatoes, may be released to the grower or certified dealer to sell in commercial channels at a price no greater than 15 cents per cwt. above the applicable support -- in this case no higher than \$2.35 per cwt. for the U.S. No. 1 grade.

PRODUCTION OF TRACTOR
AND IMPLEMENT TIRES
AT RECORD LEVELS

Production at record levels of farm tractor and implement tires in the last 18 months virtually wiped out a two-year deficit in supply created by the war, Robert S. Wilson, new director of rubber programs of the War Production Board, has stated as WPB released estimates of civilian needs for farm tires.

The rubber industry produced 1,103,361 of these tires in the first six months of this year, Mr. Wilson reported. This is at a rate higher than the peacetime peak of 1941 when 2,072,500 were shipped by the industry in the full year.

Present schedules call for the production of 2,241,100 for the full year 1945 and 2,699,400 in 1946, Mr. Wilson added. These schedules are based on a survey of needs made for the Rubber Bureau by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association in cooperation with industry and with other Government agencies.

LOANS TO SUPPORT PRICE OF LATE POTATOES Loans will be the principal means of supporting the price of late potatoes. Prices of late-crop potatoes which do not store well, or which are grown in areas where loans are impracticable, will be supported by such diversion programs as are possible, supplemented by direct purchases to the extent of available outlets. Late-crop storage potatoes will not be purchased in areas where loans are regarded as feasible.

In order to receive support prices under the program it will be necessary to offer all of the marketable grades of potatoes in a given lot. Potatoes from which the top grades have been removed will not be eligible for support.

The basic prices, previously reported, are for potatoes graded, sacked and loaded on cars. Specified amounts for each of these services will be established to determine the applicable support price in those cases where the producer does not perform these services. Loan rates will not reflect the full support price, but, producers delivering potatoes in satisfaction of loans will be credited at the applicable support price for all deliveries made.

As in 1944 it will be the responsibility of the State AAA Committee to establish a State Potato Committee to assist in carrying out the support program. In some States these committees have already been established and are functioning in connection with the support program for early and intermediate potatoes. The Chairman of the State Potato Committee is to be a member of the State AAA Committee. Members of the Committee should represent such interested agencies or groups as: potato producers, Commodity Credit Corporation's Office of Supply, potato buyers and processors, Extension Service, State Department of Markets, transportation agencies, etc. The State Potato Committee, where desirable, will designate Area or County Potato Committees.

REPORT OF LUMBER DISTRIBUTION DURING SECOND QUARTER, 1945 A total amount of 76,000,000 board feet of AA-2 lumber and 326,000,000 board feet of AA-3 lumber was available for distribution by county committees during the second quarter of 1945. Of these amounts, 30,923,054 board feet of AA-2 and 286,395,104 board feet of AA-3 were issued, which represents 67.0 and 84.5 percent, respectively. A tabulation by States follows:

State - Region	Final Quotas		Bd. Ft. Issued		% Final Quotas	
	AA-2	AA-3	AA-2	AA-3	AA-2	AA-3
Connecticut	108,331	1,630,669	81,658	1,570,728	75.4	96.3
Maine	246,000	1,053,000	245,968	1,052,891	99.9	99.9
Massachusetts	121,000	893,000	119,531	881,709	98.8	98.7
New Hampshire	20,000	358,000	12,300	349,065	61.5	97.5
New York	1,338,000	4,806,000	1,241,155	4,666,043	92.8	97.1
New Jersey	525,000	3,009,000	313,484	3,216,420	59.6	106.8
Pennsylvania	733,000	4,659,000	501,355	4,581,495	68.4	98.3
Rhode Island	22,000	120,000	21,200	109,245	96.4	91.0
Vermont	22,000	580,000	22,000	580,000	100.0	100.0
Total Northeast	3,136,331	17,108,669	2,558,651	17,007,596	81.6	99.9
E. Central Region	4,039,000	31,290,000	2,767,690	26,120,423	68.5	89.8
So. Region	8,255,000	53,389,000	4,203,540	43,943,341	50.9	82.3
Western Region	17,012,000	88,237,000	15,229,283	83,006,848	89.5	94.1
No. Central Reg.	32,896,000	131,187,000	26,163,891	114,316,896	79.5	87.1
Total U. S.	65,338,331	321,211,669	50,923,055	286,395,104	77.9	89.1

**UNDERSTANDING OF SHEEP
AND LAMB SUBSIDY URGED**

Auction markets and farmers should know and understand all the provisions of the sheep and lamb production payment program if farmers are to be assured of collecting the subsidy or an equivalent price.

Three things should be kept in mind: (1) The subsidy goes to the person owning the sheep and lambs at the time of sale to a legally authorized slaughterer for slaughter; (2) The payment rate per hundredweight should be announced prior to each sale; (3) Buyers should state whether or not the animals are being purchased for slaughter. If they are purchased for slaughter, the buyer should so certify to make them eligible for payments; (4) Bids offered on sheep and lambs at markets operated under the Federal Packers and Stockyards Act must reflect the amount of Government subsidy payments on these animals to be considered the highest bid.

Unless these provisions are well known, farmers may not receive as much as they should for their sheep and lambs. Primarily the subsidy program is for the benefit of the producer. It is designed to encourage heavier feeding, improve distribution, and to help the producer meet increased costs.

This year's lamb crop of about 28,250,000 head is about 1 million less than the last year's crop and about 8 percent below the 1934-43 average. It is the smallest crop since 1929. July slaughter of sheep and lambs was 8 percent below July of last year. Slaughter during the first 7 months of this year was 5 percent over the same period last year and 14 percent over the 5-year average.

**1054 SURPLUS TRUCKS
APPROVED FOR NORTHEAST**

The Surplus Property Board to date has approved the set-aside of 1054 surplus trucks for distribution to farmers in the Northeast Region to prevent threatened impairment to farm production.

In REGION I, 311 trucks have been set aside as follows: Maine, 92; New Hampshire, 14; Vermont, 21; Massachusetts, 115; Rhode Island, 32; Connecticut, 37.

In REGION II, 647 trucks have been approved for a set-aside of 211 in New Jersey and 436 in New York.

In REGION III, approval has been given for 96 trucks to be set aside for Pennsylvania.

**OPA REVISES CEILING
PROCEDURE ON LEGUME SEEDS**

To simplify marketing of legume and grass seeds, OPA now will permit farmer-producers to arrange to sell thresher-run or rough cleaned seed at the maximum price for quality-cleaned seed, provided the charge for cleaning services deducted from this price at the time the seller receives payment for the seed. This makes it possible to handle these seeds in the manner generally customary before price control.

Under ceiling prices up to now, farmer-producers could sell or agree to sell quality-cleaned seed only after it had been processed and the base price could be determined from the quality of the seed.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION Prices for most truck crops for fresh market and processing are expected to average higher this year than last, and many of them will be at the listings most of the season. Prospects in 1945, compared with 1944, are for a slightly larger aggregate commercial production of truck crops for fresh market, a slightly larger aggregate acreage of commercial truck crops planted for processing, and an 8% larger production of potatoes. On the other hand, production of sweetpotatoes, dry beans, and dry peas is expected to be smaller. Acreage of 11 commercial truck crops planted for processing is expected to total more than 2 million acres in 1945, as it has for the past 3 years. A record high production of green peas for processing is in prospect, and the production of snap beans for canning and freezing is indicated to be materially larger than last year. In California and Texas, production of spinach for processing is indicated to be 8% smaller than last year. Acreages planted to 7 other individual processing crops (asparagus not reported until later) are larger in 1945 than in 1944 for all except sweet corn, for which the acreage planted is nearly as large as last year. Prices paid to farmers for vegetables for processing are expected to average about the same this year as last. Aggregate supplies of canned vegetables available for civilians in the 1945-46 pack year are expected to be 10 to 15% smaller than in the pack year just past and civilians need to make maximum use of home gardens and home canning.

EUROPE'S FOOD SITUATION DESPERATE Liberated areas in Europe face serious shortages of food, clothing, and fuel this winter. Here is what the Office of War Information says about the food situation:

"As a whole, Europe will produce even less food this season than during the hungry war years . . . Import needs during the next year include 12 million tons of food . . . Except for wheat, liberated Europe's chief food needs are for those of which there is a world-wide shortage: meats, fats and oils, sugar. These will not be available from any sources to bring the hungry millions of Europe to anything like their prewar standard. The world wheat supply probably can meet their minimum needs if transportation can be supplied.

"What they ask of the rest of the world is enough to stave off threatening famine, increased disease -- enough so that they may be able to work."

Director Herbert Lehman of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration points out that the economic strain (need for food, supplies, etc.) on the political and economic structure of the continent this winter "may do incalculable harm to all our hopes for a permanent and peaceful settlement in European affairs."

ARGENTINA SHIPS MEAL TO EUROPE The shipment of large quantities of protein meal from Argentina to Europe, as disclosed recently, will do little to ease the growing strain upon protein supplies for livestock feeding in this country. Even if Argentina were not sending protein to Europe, this country would have none to spare above the relatively small quantities now being furnished from here to help rehabilitate livestock production in war-stricken areas, according to the AAA Feed Management Division.

The Foreign Economic Administration reports that through July, 60,000 tons of linseed meal and cake and 27,000 tons of flaxseed have been purchased from Argentina for shipment to Europe under an agreement completed May 9 between FEA and Argentina. A total of 77,000 tons of flax seed oil, cottonseed oil, and other vegetable oils has been purchased under the same arrangement.

* * *

(AAA - NED - Agriculture in Action - issued weekly and distributed in Northeast to State Committeemen, State Executive Assistants, Farmer Fieldmen, County Offices in New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts; County Committeemen in New Jersey)

August 22, 1945

Agriculture in Action

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CONSOLIDATES MANY ACTIVITIES

A new Production and Marketing Administration, consolidating the functions previously performed by 14 agencies of the Department of Agriculture, has been created by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson to give better service to farmers and the public.

Principal aim of the new organization is to centralize responsibility for Department programs and actions affecting the production, price, and marketing of farm products. In the future, farmers will deal with only a single administrative office on these matters -- the county office of their Agricultural Conservation (AAA) Committee.

The Secretary believes that centralization of production, price, and marketing programs will be helpful to farmers in the postwar months when the Government carries out its price support commitments for many farm products.

Among the agencies consolidated into the new Production and Marketing Administration are the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the operating offices of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and several other offices dealing with production planning, prices, and purchasing programs.

Eventually, all the State and district field offices of the AAA, the Office of Supply, and certain workers of the Office of Marketing Services will be combined into single State offices under State directors of field services for the PMA.

N. E. Dodd, Oregon farmer who has been chief of AAA since 1943, becomes director of the new Field Service Branch in Washington. This branch will (1) draw up and administer agricultural conservation and crop insurance programs; (2) exercise general supervision over State field service offices; and (3) carry out to the counties programs dealing directly with farmers.

The reorganization announced by the Secretary is strictly administrative. It does not affect farm legislation, such as the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which are still on the books to help farmers deal with national problems.

Undersecretary of Agriculture J. B. Hutson is administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration. Such Department of Agriculture agencies as the Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Credit Administration, the Farm Security Administration, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, the Agricultural Research Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration are not affected by this reorganization.

* * *

---For the first time since February 1944, farm employment on the first of the current month did not show a decrease from the same date a year earlier. The number of persons employed on farms Aug. 1 totaled 10,612,000, about the same as a year ago but 8% below the pre-war (1935-39) average. Increases in family workers were more than sufficient to offset a decrease in the number of hired workers.

RESTRICTIONS EASING
ON FARM EQUIPMENT

The end of the war makes the farmer's job of food production a little easier. Demands for food are still high, but there will be more machinery and equipment to help on the farm. Some of the help will be immediate, and some will be felt more gradually as the wheels of industry are reconverted to peacetime production.

The overall picture can be broken down as follows: WPB has released all restrictions on the sale of crawler tractors, and anyone who can find a tractor can buy one. Restrictions were also lifted on drag lines and motor graders. Trucks will probably remain on the ration list for at least 90 days. Truck tires and passenger tires probably will be rationed for at least another 90 days, or perhaps longer. Restrictions on the sale of tractor tires and farm implement tires have been lifted.

Military needs for hand tools have dropped sharply with the end of the war, and production is at a relatively high level. Since farm requirements are the principal ones on the civilian list, farmers can expect the supply to improve immediately. Regulation of the distribution of copper wire may be lifted by the end of September. Limitations on farm construction can be expected to be ended almost immediately. However, the stocks of lumber will improve only gradually, with a nearly ample supply expected by next spring.

The production of fencing - both barbed wire and woven wire - should continue at a high rate with more on the market in a few weeks. Metal roofing materials should improve in supply in the next few months. Electric motors for farmers are expected to be more plentiful in the immediate future. Internal combustion engines should be off the restricted list by the end of September.

COMMITTEEMEN IN THREE
NEW YORK COUNTIES MEET
WITH CONGRESSMAN HALL

County committeemen, county assistants in conservation, and farmer fieldmen representing Broome, Madison, and Chenango Counties, New York, Robert J. Howard, Chairman of the New York State AAA Committee, and W. T. Grams, State Executive Assistant, met in Norwich, New York, on August 9 with Congressman Leonard W. Hall.

The purpose of the group meeting, which included a tour of several farms in the area, was to acquaint the Representative with the AAA work being done in the Congressional District which he represents. The discussion covered what AAA is doing to help meet the problems of agriculture.

LEGUME SEED NEEDED IN
POST-WAR AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is now in the post-war period. Planting more land to hay and pasture will help farmers replenish the soil used intensively for food crops during the war. It will also prepare the soil for efficient and abundant food production in the future.

During August and September, farmers are urged to harvest alfalfa and red clover seed to build up seed stocks for use in this country, and to rehabilitate war-scarred lands in Europe. Under the seed program of the Department of Agriculture, a large harvest is profitable. Both acreage and poundage payments on these seeds are available to farmers in most regions.

Hints for Harvesting: Careful harvesting saves seed. If a mower and rake is used, clover should be harvested in the early morning while the clover is still wet with dew. If a combine is used for harvesting, the clover should be cut in the middle of the day when the hulls are dry. These precautions keep the seeds from shattering and result in a larger harvest.

CONSTRUCTION OF DITCHES,
TERRACES ETC. - 1944 ACP

The following tabulation summarizes a preliminary report of two conservation practices -- constructing or cleaning farm drainage ditches, and the construction of diversion ditches, terraces or channels and spreader dams, ditches or terraces -- carried out by farmers under the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program.

<u>Constructing or Cleaning Farm Drainage Ditches</u>			
<u>State - Region</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>Cu. Yards</u>	<u>Credit Earned</u>
New York	114	224,707	\$ 17,977
Northeast Region	114	224,707	17,977
No. Central Region	34,119	26,733,407	2,138,672
E. Central Region	3,582	774,396	62,268
So. Region	8,528	15,816,543	1,236,027
West. Region	3,754	4,776,832	377,357
Total U.S.	50,097	48,325,885	\$ 3,832,301

<u>Construction of Diversion Ditches, Terraces or Channels and Spreader Dams, Ditches or Terraces</u>			
<u>State - Region</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>Cu. Yards</u>	<u>Credit Earned</u>
Maine	74	27,100	\$ 2,168
New York	334	164,138	13,131
New Jersey	40	12,375	990
Pennsylvania	161	47,362	3,789
Northeast Region	609	250,975	20,078
No. Central Region	104	96,957	7,757
E. Central Region	49	8,246	638
Southern Region	1,154	1,335,528	109,188
Western Region	3,927	6,177,837	720,987
Total U.S.	5,843	7,869,543	858,648

SLIGHTLY LESS FEED
GRAINS IN PROSPECT

Farmers may need to figure the coming year's livestock production programs on a slightly smaller feed grain supply. With the 1945 corn crop the determining factor,

August 1 estimates indicate that this year's production of the four principal grains -- corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums -- will be about 6 percent less than last year. However, with an increase in oat production, plus a larger carryover of corn, oats, and barley, the total feed grain supply is expected to be less than 2 percent under a year ago.

Briefly, here's the picture compared with last year: Western Corn Belt -- Supply is down 7 percent. Requirements are up. Carry-over is larger. Eastern Corn Belt -- Supply is down 12 percent. Requirements are up considerably. South Central States -- Supply is down 7 percent. Requirements estimated to be about the same. South Atlantic States -- Supply is up 3 percent. Carry-over of oats, corn and barley is higher. Requirements may be slightly lower. North Atlantic States -- Supply is up about 5 percent. Carry-over is slightly higher. Requirements are about the same. Normally a large importer of grain, these States will depend on their ability to obtain shipments from surplus areas.

INDICATED PRODUCTION OF
COMMERCIAL TRUCKS CROPS

With harvest well started on the summer season acreage of most commercial truck crops, the prospective aggregate tonnage of these crops is just

slightly larger than 1944 supplies but is 15% above the 10-year (1934-43) average, the Department of Agriculture reported August 10. The estimated acreage available for harvest -- 737,000 acres -- is 4% larger than in 1944 and 7 percent above average.

FARMERS HAVE BIG STAKE IN FORMAL "END OF WAR"

Farmers growing "basic" and Steagall" commodities have a direct financial interest in the end of the war. For upon the formal declaration that war is ended will depend how long the Government is committed to support prices of these farm commodities at the specified levels. Crops named as "basic" in the Agricultural Adjustment Act are corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts (for nuts). For these, Congress has directed that prices shall be supported at 90 percent of parity (92½ percent for cotton).

"Steagall" commodities are those for which the Secretary of Agriculture by proclamation has requested increased wartime production. These include hogs, eggs, chickens, (except those weighing less than 3½ pounds live weight, and all broilers), turkeys, milk and butterfat, dry peas and dry beans of certain varieties, soybeans and peanuts and flaxseed for oil, American-Egyptian cotton, potatoes, and cured sweetpotatoes. For these, the price support level is "not less than 90 percent of the parity or comparable price."

Legislation directing price supports for these two groups of commodities fixes the support period for the duration of the war and until the "expiration of the two-year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date upon which the President by proclamation or the Congress by concurrent resolution declares that hostilities in the present war have terminated."

Just when and how this formal declaration will be made is still a matter of conjecture. Quite sure not to be repeated, however, is a delay in the declaration such as that which occurred at the end of World War I.

On November 19, 1919, the U. S. Senate defeated passage of the treaty of peace with Germany and it was not until July 2, 1921, that President Harding signed the joint resolution of Congress declaring peace with Germany and Austria. On August 25, U. S. and German representatives signed the treaty at Berlin; it was ratified on September 17 by the German National Council, and on October 18, 1921, by the U. S. Senate.

If the end of hostilities is proclaimed anytime before next January 1, the Government's price commitments for Steagall and basic commodities will extend through 1946 and 1947.

PROGRESS REPORT ON 1944 ACP APPLICATIONS AND 1945 ENROLLMENTS

The following summary of Northeast State office progress reports on the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program reports of performance and applications for payment shows only four applications not yet submitted for payment.

A comparison of 1945 enrollments as of the date of the report, July 31, 1945, with the 1944 enrollments is also given below.

State	Participating Farms	Farms Rep't. Perf.	% Rep't. Perf.	App. for Payment Rec'd.	% Rec'd.	Farms Enrolled		
						1944	1945	% OF 1944
Me.	12,636	11,592	91.7	489	100.0	12,986	12,457	95.9
N.H.	6,503	6,489	99.8			6,503	5,690	87.5
Vt.	14,626	14,626	100.0	148	100.0	14,719	13,026	88.5
Mass.	12,033	12,033	100.0	2,695	100.0	12,653	10,319	81.5
R. I.	1,013	1,013	100.0			1,013	957	94.5
Conn.	5,372	4,735	88.1			5,480	5,236	95.5
N.Y.	75,008	69,115	92.1	1,318	99.8	79,110	75,246	95.1
N.J.	11,633	11,419	98.2	9,015	98.9	13,794	12,221	88.6
Penna.	97,012	97,012	100.0	7,582	100.0	100,941	99,544	98.6
Total	235,836	228,034	96.7	21,247	99.5	247,199	234,696	94.9

AAA CONSERVATION PAYMENTS
TOTAL \$278,067,113, 1944-45

AAA payments to assist farmers and farm owners carry out conservation practices totaled \$278,067,113 for the fiscal year which ended

June 30, 1945. Texas led all the States in conservation payments with \$30,550,297, followed in order by Iowa, \$12,535,263; Kansas, \$11,765,938; Illinois, \$11,716,662; and Missouri, \$11,537,198. The following tabulation lists the production, conservation, and parity payments to farmers in the Northeast Region as compared with other regions.

State - Region	Production Payments	Conservation Payments	Parity Payments
Connecticut	\$ 17,368.75	\$ 313,757.63	\$ 105.03
Maine	1,045.70	621,915.61	
Massachusetts	4,091.90	500,330.28	
New Hampshire	4,906.40	292,805.36	
New Jersey	1,761.54	1,375,097.35	
New York	255,907.47	4,142,601.58	1,322.25
Penna.	206,578.98	6,215,038.09	11,045.29
Penna. (for New York)		25,462.83	
Rhode Island		74,251.10	
Vermont	1,051.25	930,354.35	
Northeast Region	\$ 492,711.99	\$14,491,614.18	\$ 12,472.57
No. Central Region	192,097.08	93,425,888.11	71,694.98
Western Region	262,519.72	53,657,645.30	24,874.09
Southern Region	87,547.80	84,837,590.15	73,096.09
East Central Region	77,543.61	33,478,253.80	10,824.32

Not listed above is \$40,156,925.52, sugar payments to farmers in the Southern, North Central, and Western Regions.

The official Statement of Expenditures issued by AAA shows that payments to cover expenses of AAA county associations totaled \$29,774,764 during the 1944-45 fiscal year. This was 7 percent less than in 1943-44.

Payments to cover administrative expenses of the State and Washington offices amounted to \$10,861,255, a decrease of 14 percent below 1943-44 expenses. These payments covered expenses of all programs administered by AAA.

**NEW YORK AMENDS
PRACTICE BULLETIN**

The 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program for New York has been amended by adding the following practice to Bulletin NER-910-New York: Mulching Commercial Orchards

and Vegetables at the payment rate of \$4.00 per ton. The practice reads as follows: "The application of air-dried straw or hay, or its equivalent, excluding barnyard or stable manure, as a mulch, to commercial orchards, small fruits or perennial vegetable land. It is recommended that at least two tons per acre be applied. All materials produced on the land during the 1945 program year from grasses, legumes, green manure crops or cover crops as well as the mulching material must be left on the land. Such crops or material, however, may be plowed under or disked. The amount which may be earned for this practice is limited only to the producer's ability to carry it out."

* * *

---Certifying officers in the nine Northeast States reported the following payments certified under the 1944 ACP as of August 11: Maine, \$ 40,012.41; Vermont, \$7,872.12; Massachusetts, \$45,849.20; New York, \$63,629.37; New Jersey, \$772,250.72; Pennsylvania, \$292,043.24; total, \$1,221,657.06.

CCC CORN CHanneLED TO WET PROCESSORS Wet corn processors are getting all the corn owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation which is received at terminals. This amounts to about 1 million bushels a week and goes to wet processors who have 20 days or less requirements of grain on hand. Still to be marketed is about 7 million of the 20 million bushels CCC bought earlier in the year for an emergency stockpile.

While processors continue to buy on the open market, their total purchases probably still are far below the 3 million bushels they could use.

Corn receipts at the 12 primary markets fell to 2,544,000 bushels for the week ending August 10, about 300,000 bushels less than for the same week last year. Early July corn receipts averaged around 9 million bushels a week, and those for June 7 to 8 million bushels.

Pointing up the abnormally low market receipts of corn is the fact that stocks in commercial positions as of August 14 were 5,470,000 bushels -- the lowest August stocks since the drought year 1936. This time last year, corn stocks stood at 11,332,000 bushels.

REPORT ON INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

Further progress toward solution of the agricultural problems of the American republics and improvement of the living standards of

the people of the Western Hemisphere was achieved at the recent Third Inter-American Conference of Agriculture in Caracas, Venezuela, according to returning United States delegates. Under Secretary of Agriculture, J. B. Hutson, was chairman of the United States delegation, and Leslie A. Wheeler, director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, vice-chairman. Other delegates included Federal officials, representatives of farm organizations, and agricultural college leaders. The conference was attended by representatives of all the Western Hemisphere Republics.

Before adjourning, the conference recommended that the next meeting be held not later than July 1948, and representatives of Uruguay and Cuba both submitted invitations to the delegates to meet in their respective countries. The previous Inter-American Conferences of Agriculture were held in Washington in 1930, and in Mexico City in 1942.

Among the more significant of resolutions adopted were recommendations concerning expansion of international trade and greater consumption of agricultural commodities, readjustment of agricultural production to meet post-war conditions, principles to be followed in the development of international commodity agreements, and an effective liaison between the Inter-American Conferences of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The delegates agreed that lowering trade barriers would facilitate international trade expansion, and that it was important to increase industrial production as a means of promoting increased consumption of agricultural commodities.

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Radio Transcription
H. L. Manwaring, Asst. Director
Northeast Division, Field Service Branch
Production & Marketing Administration, USDA
Station WBZ, Boston, Mass.
August 23, 1945 - 6:15 a.m.

There's a story about a farmer I'd like to share with you this morning. It interests me because I believe it's becoming more typical of the farmers of the Northeast. You probably have a neighbor who's doing just as well. Maybe you're doing about the same thing yourself.

This is the story of Stanley Benham. His success is due to his own foresight, ability, and hard work, and the good use he made of the research, information, and financial assistance of the agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and his State College.

Mr. Benham bought a farm about ten years ago near Poughkeepsie, New York. The land was a good deal like that on many other farms you've seen -- hilly, plenty of rocks, and not very fertile.

When he first bought the farm, twelve cows were about all he could keep. What he calls his "Jack Rabbitt pasture" and his poverty grass meadows wouldn't feed any more.

During his first years, he pulled the brush off the hillside fields and plowed under the blackberry bushes. Corn grew pretty well there but heavy showers had a habit of washing little gullies down across the fields. Sometimes during the winter and spring the water made big gullies -- gullies a tractor couldn't jump.

He spent a lot of time every spring filling up those gullies, but that wasn't unusual -- so did everyone else. It was part of spring work.

By using all the stable manure produced on the farm he managed to get a pretty good stand of corn and oats but the hay seedings didn't hold. He had to plow up those hillsides more frequently, so that one or more of them was always bare.

When heavy rains came or the snow was melting off, the little creek at the bottom of the hill ran full of dirty brown water, as it had always done. It didn't occur to him, then, that a thief was running away with his most valuable possession right under his very eyes -- the top soil of his land.

Creeks had acted that way ever since he could remember. It was just a natural condition.

Stanley began to hear more and more about pasture improvement. Finally he began to wonder if that wasn't something he ought to try. If those old pastures could be made to provide better grazing, it might cut his feed bill and increase his milk check. Boy, that would be progress!

But there was a catch in it. Pasture improvement as taught by the county agent, the State College, and everyone else was along the same line -- lime, phosphate, and manure. It was just beyond his reach, or so it seemed anyway.

It was easy to boil his problem down -- where was the money coming from to buy the lime and super? How was he going to fill those silos if he used the manure on the pastures instead of the corn?

On the other hand, he was running that farm to make a living -- the sale of milk was what provided it. His milk production was down -- his grain bills were up. His pastures were too short and didn't last long enough, and the hay didn't contain enough legumes.

When the AAA conservation program started back in 1936, Stanley signed up. It was his idea that if the Government would help him by paying part of the cost of lime and superphosphate, he would be able to start carrying out the soil-building practices which he had learned were valuable but he could not entirely afford.

He did carry out those practices and they helped a lot, too.

About six years ago, Mr. Benham decided to try a little of the ladino clover the Extension Service was talking about so much. He bought two pounds and sowed it on land properly prepared with lime and super obtained with the help of AAA. It worked wonders and he used it more and more.

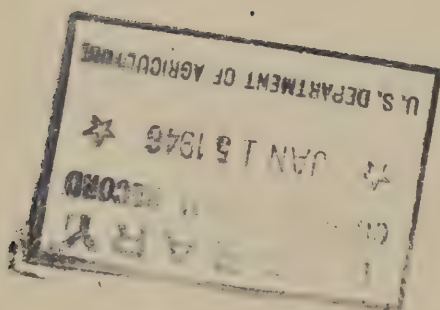
A little experimenting has shown Stanley that with generous applications of superphosphate, lime, and sometimes potash, he can grow ladino clover on his poorest pastures, and make it a valuable part of his hay mixture.

Now what does all this mean to Stanley Benham? In terms of conservation it means that his land won't wash so badly. The good clover sod holds the land better. With good clover hay there isn't so much need to plow the hillsides for corn ensilage. When corn is needed it's planted in strips across the hill like the conservation experts teach.

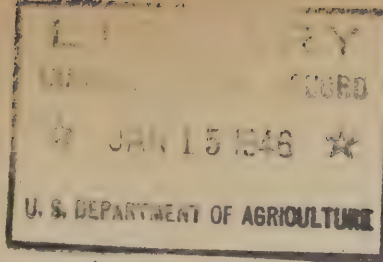
In terms of income, more hay and pasture mean more cows. Better hay and pasture mean more milk per cow and lower grain costs. Those things contribute to better income, not only for Stanley Benham but for others like him.

Here's the 1945 picture of the Benham farm. The fields are greener -- a deep, lusty, luxuriant green. There are more cows pasturing on the hillsides -- two for every acres; there are more calves; the water in the creek runs clear now.

What is the picture of your farm? Are you using all the knowledge and service available to help you improve the picture of your farm and -- best of all -- your income?



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United States Department of Agriculture
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch, Northeast Division
Washington 25, D. C.



August 29, 1945

Agriculture in Action

ANDERSON LOOKS AT FARM PRODUCTION, PRESENT & FUTURE

In two recent public statements, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson took a look at both the present and the future for U. S. agriculture. For the present, he again assured farmers that there is need for every bit of food they are producing. Where there are temporary surpluses, the Government will step in and buy to make good on its price support promises, as it is now doing on potatoes.

The Secretary said that, although Lend-Lease has been ended, "other means will be found for financing exports of food so badly needed" to build a good peace in war-torn countries.

For the future, the Secretary said that food requirements will continue to be large next year although some production shifts among commodities may be necessary within the existing pattern of farm production. These changing needs are being reviewed preparatory to the establishment of 1946 production goals.

Beyond 1946, there must be full employment in this country or else farm production will out-run the demands, Mr. Anderson stated in endorsing the Full Employment Bill for 1945 before a Senate Committee. "If as many as 7 million workers were unemployed in 1950, the agricultural situation would be serious. Net cash income from farm marketings would probably drop to about \$6.5 billion dollars (compared with \$12 billion in 1944) and farm prices would decline well below parity levels unless some Governmental action were taken to support them."

Allowing for only moderate improvements in farming methods between now and 1950, the farm products needed to meet all foreign and domestic demands with full employment can be raised on 28 to 30 million less acres than were used in 1944, according to USDA studies, the Secretary pointed out.

RECONVERSION DIRECTOR CITES NEED FOR ABUNDANT PRODUCTION

In general, there will be need for abundant farm production in 1946, according to John W. Snyder, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

While the demands for some commodities will change, the total food requirements from U. S. production will continue to be very large, Mr. Snyder pointed out in a reconversion report presented to President Truman the day after the Japanese surrendered.

Before Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson announces 1946 production goals, he will reappraise the United States and world food situations to determine if any shifts within the total production picture are needed.

"There can be no slackening now on the farm front," Mr. Snyder concluded, pointing out that farmers can expect more machinery and equipment in the near future.

* * *

---More burlap bags are on the way for potatoes, feed, and other farm commodities. This is the result of a recent additional allocation of 50 million yards by the War Production Board. Food industries requiring cotton bags also can expect more supplies for harvesting the crop and marketing essential food commodities.

STOCKYARDS CONSIDER
PRODUCTION PAYMENTS IN
DETERMINING HIGHEST BID

In connection with the Lamb and Beed Production payments now being made it is interesting to note that all stockyards, including auction markets operating under the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, have been instructed to take the payments into consideration in determining the highest bid for animals offered for sale.

For example, if a bid is made on cattle, eligible for the subsidy payment of 50 cents per cwt., by a legally authorized slaughterer or his agent and the bid, plus the subsidy, is greater than any other offer received from a bidder who could not furnish the owner or consignor a certificate on which to obtain the subsidy of 50 cents per cwt., then the sale is made to the bidder whose bid will insure the payment of the subsidy to the owner or consignor as this obviously will result in the highest net returns to such owner or consignor.

WHEAT PARITY
PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Full parity price for 1945-crop wheat under loan is assured farmers through a wheat purchase program announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Wheat under Commodity Credit Corporation loans (stored either on farms or in warehouses) may be sold to the Government next spring at 15 cents a bushel above the applicable loan value, less any warehouse storage charges. The purchase price, however, may not exceed the ceiling price. The 1945 loans average \$1.38 a bushel nationally, or 90 percent of the July 1 parity of \$1.53 a bushel.

Warehouse-stored loan wheat in the Southwest will be purchased as of April 1, 1946, and in other areas as of May 1, 1946.

FARMERS HAVE DONE A
REMARKABLE JOB, STATES
CONNECTICUT NEWSLETTER

The following is an excerpt from an editorial appearing in a recent issue of "The Connecticut AAA Informer," newsletter to committeemen.

"When most historians write about this war, much of it will be about the military strategy and the resulting victories but sometime some historian is going to produce a real thrilling account of the battle on the farms of the Nation -- the battle farmers had to provide the food for the victorious armies and the rest of the production army on the home front. . . Farmers sure have done a remarkable job.

"Now that the war is over there are going to be many problems to be faced by all of us. It is going to take patience, tolerance, and understanding on everyone's part to solve those problems. Not the least of those problems are those facing agriculture, and they are not going to be easy ones either.

"With our committee system set up as it is, we have the machinery already to use as needed. We often hear people say that all the ideas come out of Washington and are handed down to the farmer. The committee system provides for a flow of ideas both ways. As a matter of fact, most of the ideas come from farmers and go up through to the top and the procedure for putting those ideas into action come down through to the farmer. With such a set up, it's not going to be too difficult for farmers and the Government to meet their tough problems ahead and come out with a solution which is going to be to the liking of the majority at least. With the rate of production we have had in this country with limited facilities, and then add to that more and better machinery, labor, better materials, etc., it's going to be no small job to keep on an even keel. There are going to be some little and big headaches and they have got to be faced and they will be."

TWO MORE 1944 ACP
PRACTICES SUMMARIZED

Conservation practices carried out by farmers in the Northeast Region under the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program include the following taken from a preliminary

report issued by AAA.

State - Region	Seeding or Reseeding Permanent Pasture		Credit Earned
	No. of Farms	Acreage	
New Jersey	870	1,900	\$ 4,650
Northeast Region	870	1,900	4,650
No. Central Region	164	1,738	6,952
E. Central Region	66,512	862,832	4,285,620
Southern Region	32,237	637,592	2,575,195
Western Region	6,387	97,447	389,252
Total U. S.	106,170	1,601,509	7,261,669

State	Application of Ammonium Nitrate		Credit Earned
	No. of Farms	Cwt.	
Maine	2,441	56,422	\$ 98,739
Total U. S.	2,441	56,422	\$ 98,739

WHEAT CROP MOVES SUCCESSFULLY The record 1945 wheat crop -- the second billion-bushel crop in as many years -- is moving into elevators and bins without serious delay or storage loss, the Department of Agriculture reports. This is largely because plans for moving and storage were worked out before harvest.

Farmers, warehouses, and railroads have all played their part in avoiding expected bottlenecks in handling the crop. Well ahead of time, likely storage shortages were spotted, and large quantities of wheat moved from elevators to provide space for the new crop. Increased farm storage including CCC bins helped to relieve pressure on commercial storage.

Wheat moved not only by boxcars -- it moved by gondolas, cleaned and sterilized cattle cars, barges down the Mississippi. In fact, so much wheat moved, that July 21 saw weekly loadings of grains and grain products totaling 68,552 cars -- the largest weekly loading since August 1929.

RESTRICTIONS ON FRUIT USE
FOR ALCOHOLIC PRODUCTS --
WFO-69 TERMINATED

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has terminated the War Food Order 69, as amended, effective August 25, which restricted the use of 19 kinds of fruits and berries in the manufacture of

alcoholic products.

The order was issued in July 1943 to assist in meeting military and civilian requirements for fresh, dried, and processed fruit and berries. Under the terms of the order, quantities of fruits and berries could not be used for conversion into alcoholic products except under certain conditions and under special authorization. Reductions in military requirements make the order no longer necessary.

SEED POTATO PRICES
REMAIN SAME AS 1944

The same maximum prices in effect for the 1944 crop of certified and war approved seed potatoes have been extended to the 1945 crop for sales through June 30, 1946,

the OPA has announced. This action, effective August 20, 1945, also revised the definition of a wholesaler of seed potatoes and provides that a farmer-producer may take the same mark-up as a wholesaler when selling to retailers in quantities of less than 20,000 pounds or to planters in quantities of more than 1,000 pounds.

**PRODUCTION SCHEDULES FOR
FARM MACHINERY DISCONTINUED**

Production schedules for farm machinery have been discontinued, the War Production Board announced this week.

Revocation of the scheduling order, L-257e, will not, however, make any appreciable difference in production at this time, WPB said. The order covered only large producers, those whose total net sales in 1941 were \$500,000 or over, with small producers permitted to produce to the utmost of their capacity. The restrictions on the large producers were, moreover, very elastic. Such producers through application to WPB, were permitted to increase their production of scheduled items within the limits of available materials and manpower.

Revocation of the order, WPB said, does not affect Direction 2, where by farmers in areas affected by the storms and floods of 1944 and early 1945 have been granted priority assistance in obtaining farm machinery and equipment.

The Secretary of Agriculture this week also revoked War Food Order 14 which authorized rationing and distribution control of farm machinery and equipment. For several months, the order had been inoperative and county farm rationing committees had suspended operations.

ALL SET-ASIDES ON CHICKENS LIFTED Chicken meat once more is expected to become plentiful on the Nation's dinner tables. The Government has lifted all set-aside orders imposed on dressed poultry production to obtain chicken for the armed forces.

Still in effect is a set-aside order for major plants processing turkeys in 21 States and parts of two others, mostly in the Midwest. This order is expected to be lifted soon.

POULTRY CANNING ORDER, WFO-125 TERMINATED Because the armed forces will be able to acquire future canned poultry needs through open market negotiations and contract, the Department of Agriculture has terminated War Food Order 125, effective August 27. This was the order which, previous to its temporary suspension on July 31, required that the major portion of canned poultry and canned poultry products be set aside for purchase by the armed forces. Poultry eviscerated and canned while this order was in effect is not released by the termination action.

SURPLUS TRUCK PROGRAM TO BE DISCONTINUED Surplus Property Board Regulation 3 is being amended to eliminate the provisions relative to the disposal of surplus trucks to farmers. This will mean that orders issued by the Board for set-aside of trucks for resale to farmers will be cancelled, no new orders will be issued, trucks purchased by dealers under the regulation may be resold without restriction, certificates issued by county committees for the purchase of these trucks will be cancelled, and no new certificates will be issued by committees.

The end of the war and the expectancy of more new trucks, the high prices which the surplus trucks are bringing, and the fact that most trucks are military models, have made it difficult for dealers purchasing the trucks to dispose of them readily to farmers. At some sales, dealer participation in the area of the set-aside has been very poor and this, coupled with the unwillingness of the disposal agencies in some regions to restrict the sale to dealers serving the area of the set-aside has contributed to the failure of the program.

FARMERS 1944 NET
INCOME UP 1 PERCENT

The net income of U. S. farmers reached a new wartime peak last year, about one percent above their 1943 net income. Net returns, including Government payments, to farm operators in 1944 totaled \$12,482,569,000, compared with \$12,325,231,000 in 1943 and \$4.6 billion in 1940. These figures show the income to farmers over and above their operating expenses.

Increases in net income by States occurred in the Southern States and in the Pacific Region. On the other hand, the net returns to farm operators declined between 1943 and 1944 in about one-third of the States, principally in Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

California displaced Iowa as the No. 1 State for net farm income, netting \$862,493,000 in 1944. Iowa, after heading the list for 1943, fell to second with \$804,568,000 in 1944. Other leaders in order of rank were: Texas, \$778,767,000; Illinois, \$609,227,000; North Carolina, \$545,244,000; Minnesota, \$516,019,000; Wisconsin, \$514,144,000; and Missouri, \$482,046,000.

Net income for States in the Northeast Region was as follows: Maine, \$56,883,000; New Hampshire, \$20,830,000; Vermont, \$37,116,000; Massachusetts, \$52,796,000; Rhode Island, \$5,707,000; Connecticut, \$39,482,000; New York, \$296,368,000; New Jersey, \$70,754,000; and Pennsylvania, \$277,416,000, total, \$857,352,000.

MAXIMUM WAGE RATES

FOR MAINE POTATO LABOR

Maximum wage ceiling rates have been established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Director of Labor, in an order in effect August 24 for workers engaged in the harvesting of potatoes in Aroostook County and in the townships of Mount Chase, Patten, Staceyville and Davidson in Penobscot County, Maine.

The order is Supplement 70 to the Department of Agriculture's Specific Wage ceiling regulations. The supplement sets maximum wage rates as follows: (1) for picking up potatoes -- 18¢ per barrel; (2) for harvest labor other than picking up potatoes -- \$12 per day. These rates, the order states, are exclusive of board and room. When an employer furnishes board, or board and room, a deduction of \$10 per week must be made therefor except that this deduction shall not operate to reduce the earnings of pickers below 13¢ per barrel for the period charged. The Maine USDA Wage Board, located at Orono, will have charge of the administration of this supplement.

DISTILLERS TO
GET MORE GRAIN

Because the production of industrial alcohol will be reduced now that war has ended, a total of 3 million bushels of grain a month, September through December, will be permitted distillers for producing beverage spirits and byproduct livestock feed. Corn and grain sorghum may not be used for this purpose because of the pinched feed supply situation. The August allowance was 2.5 million bushels of grain other than corn.

Some 1946-crop corn may be allowed distillers in November and December, depending upon the supply situation at that time. Meantime, the increased use of other grains is expected to help maintain the tonnage of distiller byproducts for livestock feeding.

* * *

---Certifying officers in the Northeast Region reported the following 1944 ACP payments certified through August 18, 1945: Maine, \$40,012.41; Vermont, \$7,872.12; Massachusetts, \$45,849.20; New York, \$63,629.37; New Jersey, \$772,250.72; Pennsylvania, \$297,095.42; total, \$1,226,709.24.

CEILING PRICES OF
FRESH APPLES INCREASED

The ceiling prices of fresh apples have been increased for the period beginning August 20 and ending September 30, 1945, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

For apples grown in Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, and Idaho, ceiling prices f.o.b. the shipping point have been increased 44 cents a box (45 pounds), \$1.32 a barrel (135 pounds) and about a cent a pound over last season's prices. The new ceiling prices are \$3.19 a box; \$9.57 a barrel and 7.09 cents a pound.

For apples grown in all other States ceiling prices f.o.b. the shipping point have been increased \$1.10 a box; \$3.30 a barrel and about 2½ cents a pound over last season's prices. The new ceiling prices are \$3.85 a box; \$11.55 a barrel and 8.56 cents a pound.

Retail ceiling prices for apples grown in the western States named will be about a cent a pound higher and for apples grown in all other States they will be about 2½ cents a pound higher than the retail ceiling prices in effect during the same period last year, according to OPA.

The increase is mandatory under provision of the Stabilization Extension Act that provides for price increases when yields are substantially reduced by unfavorable growing conditions. The yield of apples was reduced by spring frosts.

LARGER TIMOTHY SEED
PRODUCTION OFFSET BY
SMALLER CARRY-OVER

Production of timothy seed this year, forecast at 1,593,300 bushels (71,698,500 pounds) of thresher-run seed, is indicated to be 19% larger than in 1944, but is 5% below the 10-year (1934-43) average of

1,676,640 bushels. The increase over last year is attributed to the larger acreage and better yield per acre. Prospective production is larger this year than last in each of the eight principal timothy-seed producing States, except Ohio and Pennsylvania, where production may fall slightly below that of last year. Although production is indicated to be nearly one-fifth larger than in 1944, total supplies available for sowing this fall and next spring are expected to be slightly smaller than in 1944 because of the much smaller carry-over, particularly by dealers but also by growers.

* * *

---While pear production this year is above average on the Pacific Coast and in the Southern States, in the Northeastern States it is only approximately one-third of average, and in the North Central States, it is approximately one-half of average.

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---Increased production of sugar beets in the U.S. next year is being counted upon to help ease the sugar shortage, according to BAE. However, only slow improvement is likely in the sugar supply situation, although world sugar output in 1946 probably will be somewhat larger than for 1945. Recovery of production in war-stricken areas such as the Phillipines will be slow because of the time required to reestablish cane fields.

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---Fats and oils will continue scarce at least until the middle of next year. Output is down -- exports to Europe are up. Little relief in the way of shipments of Phillipine copra and Argentine flaxseed is expected before next year. From now until December, imports are likely to drop below the 1942 level when shipping was at its worst.

Radio Transcription
A. W. Manchester, Director
Northeast Division, Field Service Branch
Production & Marketing Adm., USDA
Station WBZ- Boston, Mass.
August 30, 1945 - 6:15 a.m.

WHAT KIND OF PRICE SUPPORT?

To all the world, sobering questions have come with the peace.

Not that we didn't anticipate them. But in our concentration on the war we had pushed them into the background.

Now they won't wait.

One of them -- one that is an important part of the bigger one of how to keep America a land of opportunity for all -- a land where all can share fairly in the better way of life that is now possible -- one is how to maintain steady fair prices for farmers' products, which means maintaining stable fair incomes for farmers.

A good many farmers' prices have been underwritten by the Government now for years. Through the war period the purpose has been to give the farmer the means to produce to the limit to meet war needs.

Even before the war, however, the country had gone quite a ways in putting floors under farm prices. The realization had been growing that the country couldn't thrive unless the farm people were good buyers of the goods and services of the other folks. And it wasn't hard to understand that farmers couldn't be good customers unless they had the incomes to buy with. That fact again stands out, as the country comes to grips with the problem of 60 million jobs.

Congress several years ago anticipated this situation when it passed what is commonly referred to as the Steagall Amendment. This Act, in effect, stated that if the Secretary of Agriculture specifically called for expansion of production of any farm product, the price of that product was to be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity -- so far as means were available -- for two years after the January 1 following the close of the war.

Presumably, there was behind this legislation also the thought that farmers are entitled to protection while they were getting back from their war expansion onto a peacetime basis.

There is quite a list of farm products covered by this legislation and a good many more with other similar assurances.

But now there is the hard practical question of how is the job to be done. And there is the further one of whether the price support is to cover all of the products that farmers can raise over the next several years, or whether the support is to be limited to amounts more or less in line with needs.

Then, there is the much bigger question of what lies beyond the two years! Are these years to be used to install a system that will prevent the farm depressions that in the past have kept coming back after every war, and at intervals in between wars, to paint misery and want across the farming areas?

Many of the means that have been used to support farm prices during the war pass with the coming of peace. The Government, for instance, has been a great buyer and the buying could be discreetly handled to carry out the price commitments.

Under Lend-Lease, for instance, great amounts of foodstuffs were bought for our allies. But now, Lend-Lease is through. What can take its place?

Part of the price support was done by the use of powers granted for the duration of the war only. The war isn't over technically, but we all hope that it soon will be. And even before it is over, the policy of abandoning the use of the special powers as fast as the emergency passes seems to be generally approved.

So, now the time is here to transfer farm price policies to a strictly peacetime basis.

Already a variety of opinions are appearing. Nearly everybody seems to agree to one idea. If we keep employment, wages, business at a high peak, the market for farm products will be a lot better and the job of supporting farm prices a lot easier. That's No. 1. But only the very optimistic think that that's all that's needed.

Another general proposal is to establish means by which lower income families can buy all the food they need for health. That means a broader market -- as well as a healthier nation -- if the proposal is put into effect.

But when it comes to direct measures to put floors under farm prices, there are already appearing some sharp differences of opinion.

For instance, here is a fundamental one. Is it better when there are more potatoes -- say -- or eggs, or any other perishable farm products -- more than can be sold at a fair price -- is it better for the Government to hold the price up by perhaps buying all that won't sell at that price and making the best use the Government can of the surplus?

Or is it better to let the price go down so that consumers will buy more and the Government make up the difference to the producers by a payment?

That may not sound like much of a question at first, but there's a lot to be said on both sides -- and a lot will be said.

Then there's the other question I've suggested already. If we are going to support prices, will it be done regardless of how much is produced? If so, will quantities of some things -- potatoes, for instance, or chickens -- get entirely out of bounds? Or if only about as much as is needed is to be supported, how will that be done?

And again, how high should farm prices be supported? What sort of a measure of fair prices should be used? Should it be parity, or cost of production, or what?

I'm listing questions like these, not to be discouraging, but because they are the sort of thing that there will have to be a great deal of hard thinking about in the next few months.

It's important that we get good answers. The future of farming in this country depends very largely on getting those good answers. And so does the contribution that agriculture can make to that sustained, stable, general wellbeing that is essential to lasting peace.

And the answers that prevail will be those that the people of this country will support. These aren't finally questions for Government planners or bureaucrats. They will have to be answered by John Q. Public. That's why all of us need to begin digging into them.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The third part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science.